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[Vol. XII.]

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TO THE FREEMEN OF KENTUCKY.

CONSIDERING myself as accountable to my fellow citizens for my political conduct, I shall, for your satisfaction, answer the charges which have been brought against me, by several anonymous writers.

I am charged with having been guilty of inconsistency in the speeches which I delivered last summer, in Lexington, and last winter, at Bryan's. To enable you to judge properly of this charge, the substance of those speeches should be stated. In the first, I asserted, that in a republican government, those who were appointed by the people, to administer that government, were the servants, and not the masters of the people—that as they derived all their authority from the people, they could not transcend the powers vested in them by the people—that their acts were valid so far only as they were in conformity to those powers, and void, when they exceeded them—that the alien and sedition bills were tyrannical in their nature, and being not only not authorized by the constitution, but expressly prohibited by it—that they were unconstitutional and void, and therefore ought to be opposed.

In my speech at Bryan's, I endeavored to impress on the minds of my hearers, the necessity of having a constitution, which should contain within it, certain great and important principles, and amongst others, the inviolability of every species of property, as established by law. In the doing of this, I dwelt largely on the attack which was threatened against our property in slaves, and endeavored to prove, that admitting slavery was an evil, and that the policy of the state required that it should be done away, that as that evil had been introduced and established by law, and as the proprietors of slaves had acquired their right to them, under the sanction of laws which had been in force more than 150 years—that that evil could not now be justly removed by the means of laws acting compulsorily on the owners, without the state's making the owners a real and just compensation. In the course of my reasoning on this subject, I expressed freely, my opinion of the sentiments and conduct of those who declared themselves friends to emancipation, but who would not consent to its taking place in any manner by which they would be called upon to contribute to bear the expence which would be caused by it. The resolutions which were then adopted, contain the substance of the ideas which I delivered at that time; to them I refer you. You will find that they contain no justification of slavery, nor a prohibition to emancipation: so far from it, they admit the idea that the legislature ought to have power to direct it to take place upon fair and just terms. You will now be able to judge, whether there was that inconsistency in those two speeches, with which they have been charged. Is it inconsistent to argue at one time in favor of the personal rights of freemen, & at another time in favor of the rights of property? Or is it more improper to assert the right of property, in slaves, than it is to assert it to any other species of property; more especially, when the question is between the owner and the community, which made that slave property, on what terms that community ought to declare that the slave should cease to be considered as property? If there is an inconsistency in these speeches, all the patriots in the Southern states, who were slave holders, have been guilty of the same inconsistency, from '76, to this day; and all of you, who are now slave holders, and declare yourselves friends to republican principles, are equally guilty of it; for in those speeches, I only expressed what you, as republicans and slave holders must think, and the same inconsistency would attend you, if you were voluntarily to emancipate part of your slaves, so long as you continued one of them in bondage; and this inconsistency is still more glaring, in the conduct of emancipators, who, contrary to their avowed and much boasted principles, now keep many in slavery.

I am represented by these writers, as a man of a tyrannical and cruel dis-

position, and as a friend to slavery itself. My disposition ought to be judged of by my conduct, and I appeal to it, from the time I first became the owner of a slave, to prove that this charge is altogether groundless. I inherited a number of slaves from my father, and I have since purchased others, at their particular request. I have sold none, but such as were of a temper that could not be governed without severity; or such as my removal from one part of the state to another, induced to wish, although unwillingly, to part with me, rather than be separated from their nearest connexions. I never owned a slave, who, would from choice, have belonged to another master, and am frequently solicited to become the purchaser of those who belong to others. I never did approve of slavery, but I have thought that the removing of it in a proper manner, would be attended with great difficulties; and that the doing of it in an improper manner, would produce greater evils to the country, than it would remove. As a citizen, I am willing, I always have been, willing, to pay my full proportion, to carry any proper plan into execution, which can be adopted for this purpose; provided a real and just compensation is made to the owners; but I never will voluntarily consent to place the burdens on such a footing as will put it in the power of one part of the community to be generous at the expence of the other part; or, to deprive a part of their fellow citizens, without making them a real compensation for it, of a species of property which has been held as such, under the laws of the land, for more than a century and a half. It is unnecessary to say anything as to the propriety of permitting owners to emancipate their slaves when they are inclined to do it voluntarily; because you know that our present constitution, as well as the resolutions adopted at Bryan's, declares that all owners of slaves, shall have this privilege. But notwithstanding this is the fact, it is made a charge against me, that "at a period when the benevolence of my countrymen was willing to sacrifice prejudice at the shrine of duty, was willing to attempt some plan for their deliverance, I, unfeelingly kept forward, and riveted their chains. That I oppose the slave-holder whose heart recently was moved by the genuine influence of humanity, attempts to do justice to his fellow-men." It is said that in my opposition to some of the measures of the general government, as well as in that which I have given to the proposed plan of emancipation, I have been actuated solely by private and improper motives. In my opposition to those measures of the general government, my object was to unite you in the opinion that they were tyrannical and unconstitutional; my efforts, with those of others, who thought with me, were crowned with success. What have I gained by it? Nothing, unless some advantages hath been gained by it to the community at large, and then only in common with you: but I have by this part of my conduct, brought on myself the resentment of those who administer the general government, and the curses of all their partisans, some of whom are now making use of the present occasion, as a pretext, to vent their spleen against me. If this is my situation now, when I have attained my object, what would it have been if I had failed in it? You will recollect that at the time when I commenced my opposition to those measures, the arm of government had been made doubly strong; that all opposition to those measures seemed to have ceased in the Atlantic states; that the citizens of this state had then declared no opinion as to them. And it is a fact, that some of those who had been effected our warmest republicans, then declared that "it was time to taper off in our opposition to those measures." If then, I had failed in my attempt, what would have been my situation? I should probably have lost my personal liberty for a time at least, and sacrificed a part of my fortune. It must be evident therefore, that I could not have been actuated by private and improper considerations, in adopting a line of conduct, which, if I succeeded in, could bring me no private advan-

tage; and which, if I failed, would involve me in ruin. What are the private advantages which I can promise myself, by opposing the present plan of emancipation? if that opposition, proceeded from a fear that that plan would rob me of my property, I do not think, that this would make the opposition itself criminal; but, if that had been the only cause of that opposition, I could easily, instead of making that opposition, have (as *some others* have done) sold that part of my property, so as to have been prepared for the event. But it was the consequences which would inevitably follow, from admitting the principle, that the community could touch any private property without making the owner a proper compensation for it, which induced me to oppose the principle itself.

But it is said, that my conduct in this business, has proceeded from a desire of acquiring popularity. Most of your political characters, who are known to be in search of popularity, have taken the other side of the question, which was generally thought to be the popular one. It is strange then, if I had the same object in view, that I should make so different a choice from that which they have done. Besides, popularity is never improperly sought after, unless it is intended to be applied, if acquired, to answer some private purpose. But, I have nothing to hope or fear from you: I want nothing you can give, and you can, so long as law and justice prevail, take from me nothing which I now have. Your effect is all that I covet, and I know that I cannot long possess that, without meriting it.

There is an inconsistency in the charges which have been brought against me, which does not speak much in their favor. When I was declaring my opposition to those measures of the general government, it was said that I was in desperate circumstances, and that I wanted to throw everything into a state of anarchy and confusion; that in the scuffle I might obtain something, which I could not hope for while order and regular government were preserved. Now it is declared, that I am "so completely absorbed by considerations of property, that I am not only willing to yield up liberty, but life itself, to the protection of it." Can these contradictory charges, especially when they are brought forward in so short a time, that no change can have taken place in my situation, between the time of making the first and second, be both true; and if one of them is certainly false, will it not give you strong reason to believe that both are so. It is obvious that the personal attacks which are made upon me at this time, proceed either from personal enmity to me, or from a wish to draw off your attention from the question itself. But your good sense will prevent you from ever losing sight of the question, by the means of any artifices of this kind.

If I was the best of men, you ought not to pursue my advice, if it is contrary to your real interest; and if I am the worst of men, you ought to follow it as far as it is conformable to that interest. As to myself, attacks of this kind give me no concern, because I feel a consciousness that I have discharged my duties as a citizen, in that manner, which my judgment has told me would be most to the advantage of my country. And although I have not enquired after the authors of these publications, I have no doubt, but it will appear, when they are known, that they are a part of that description of men, whose strongest eulogy ought to be considered as the highest praise.

Before I conclude, permit me to repeat to you, that if you wish to have a constitution formed on such principles as will secure to you your property, happiness and liberty, you ought not to take council from *bearded boys*, nor from those of riper years, who have, or think that they have, an interest separate from yours; but, instead of doing this, when you wish for advice, apply for it to those whose judgment has been matured by time and experience, and who, from having one common interest with you, might sink or swim with you.

GEORGE NICHOLAS.

Lexington, March 30th, 1799.

THE CAT

Is at last let out of the Bag.

Fellow Countrymen of Fayette,

CAN any of you guess within half a score, the number of publications which have appeared within three months, reprobating the meeting at Bryan's station in January last? Can any of you conceive a reason, which has not been heaped upon them? And for what? For attempting to unite in selecting men for the convention, whose judgments they could rely on, and who entertained similar sentiments with them on some of the most important principles and regulations of every government. They were called *aristocrats*; *high-toned politicians*; and men who carried their schemes not by fair argument, but by *professional dexterity*; They were charged with an attempt to *cramp free suffrage*; with *forging chains* for those who might repel them; and of combining with what they called *Christians* to circumvent the good people of this county; in short, the very place of their meeting was *wartened a political den*.—What mult your surprize have been, my fellow countrymen, when in the Kentucky Gazette of the 28th inst. you find these emancipators advertising that they had the day before done that very act which the people at Bryan's had been so much repreached by them for doing? As the thing cannot be right for the emancipating party to form a ticket, and for the opposite party not to do so, I have spent a great deal of thought on the subject, and cannot for my life, discover the criminality on the one side, and the propriety on the other except there be something in the different manner in which the business was done; and this, I will endeavor to examine, without claiming any professional dexterity.

It. The meeting at Bryan's station was advertised in the public papers several weeks, and all the inhabitants of the county requested to attend. The meeting of the emancipators, they inform us, was "in consequence of a previous verbal notice". Now, it is possible that the Bryan's station people were here guilty of an error, for, by advertising the meeting in the public papers, and requesting all to attend, rag and bob-tail, might be admitted, and the deliberations impeded or defeated, by such a numerous motley collection. Moreover, every one knows that important matters can be more ably discussed, by a few long-wit heads, than by a mob of five or six hundred. Again, there seems to be more dignity, etiquette, and ceremony, in a verbal notice, than in an advertisement; for that is the most common and vulgar vehicle of communication, of all others, being used by every man who has lost his hog, or his horse.

2dly. The Bryan's station people appointed their meeting at a large and commodious church, expecting a great collection of people, and wished all who did attend, might partake in the discussion of whatever might be proposed. The emancipators thought it best "to convene at Col. Robert Patterson's". Here again, I expect the people at Bryan's erred, upon the same principle they did with respect to their general, public invitation; for as the church was not a *private house*, and every man had a right to enter, therefore, there was no way of discriminating; especially as there is but one room in the whole church, and not even a *garret*, where a select few might retire to. But in the house of a *private gentleman*, where there is a variety of rooms, garrets, &c. and who may admit whom he pleases; and in short, being a *private house*, into which every man knows he has no right to enter, without invitation, the company no doubt, was as select as could be wished. But, I don't so well understand in what manner a *verbal notice* to meet at a *private house*, on *public business*, is to be served and by whom. I think, however, the people at Bryan's ought not to have been so severely handled, for assembling in a public meeting-house, instead of a *private gentleman's house*, and with, for the sake of peace, the

advertisement had mentioned *Col. Rogers*, and not Bryan's station; and then I suppose it could not with any propriety have been called a *den*, & the poor Christians to whom it belongs would not have been so fatally buffeted.

3dly. The four or five hundred people who met at Bryan's station on the day appointed, did not think they were sufficiently numerous, and sufficiently acquainted with the sentiments and wishes of their fellow countrymen to "confuse in the appointment of proper persons to be voted for as members of the convention," but recommended it to them to chuse men who did know those sentiments and wishes, to make that appointment.

The emancipators were not so circumspect—they, "in a considerable number, principally from the country, convened at *Col. Patterson's* the 27th instant, to consult in the appointment of proper persons to vote for as members of the convention."—Now, altho' Bryan's station people might have erred in the two foregoing particulars, I can't help thinking they were at least half right here. Would it have been right for those 4 or 500 voters, altho' they were assembled by public advertisement and from different corners of the county, to have appointed persons for the remaining 1500 people to vote for? Was it not more modest in them to recommend it to those 1500 fellow citizens who could not then attend, to join with them and appoint men out of each neighborhood to meet at a future day and elect these proper persons? It appears to me it was; but I will by no means be obstinate in my opinion; for, as I observed before, a dozen of deep heads may have more in them than a thousand shallow ones, when employed in the discussion of intricate state matters; and on great and preying occasions, men ought not to be mealy-mouthed, but rapid and decisive.

Permit me now, my fellow countrymen, to be more serious with you.—No man living, who has read the publications of the emancipating party for the last three months, can, I think, hesitate one moment in deciding on their views and schemes. Their cloven foot can no longer be concealed. They have left nothing unattempted, which could be said or done to destroy or weaken the effects of that wound, which they received by the meetings & resolutions at Bryan's station. All their efforts have been forcibly directed to bring into odium the committee plan, & to dis-unite its friends. So long as we continue united, so long are they satisfied that all their efforts will be idle and insignificant—their only hope rests on our division. Their whole artillery of invective and abuse has been directed to the destruction of the committee plan, and even the vengeance of Heaven has been called down on men the most respectable in the community for their piety, sanctity of life, and dignity of character, for giving their approbation to the measure. Having reviled and strangled in vain, what is their next step? Why, to attempt the adoption of a plan similar to that at Bryan's, and to endeavor to defeat us by our own system. And what do you think of all their publications respecting our plan, when they expressly state, "that these measures are pursued by them to ensure unanimity; the only means by which the advocates of those principles will have that weight in the election to which they are entitled by their numbers."—If a ticket, formed on a *verbal notice*, in a *private house*, by an *unauthorised few*, is the only means to ensure unanimity; what ought not our expectations to be, from a ticket formed by the people and their agents, after two public discussions of the subject, and after several weeks deliberation among the people at large? Our expectations are founded on the most solid

ground, the will of the people; and it is impossible that expectation can be frustrated, without we are so unfortunate as to suffer ourselves to be disunited. I have no doubt we are at least three to one against them; of consequence, their only hope, and a forlorn one I have no doubt it is, must be, *disunion*.

CAMILLUS.

1st March, 1799.

Lexington, April 11.

From the Aurora.

The plain English of the story of Buonaparte's affiliation is, some terrible news has reached England, and this fabrication was designed as a fet off against it.

The causes that led to Buonaparte's premature fate, are:

1st. The continuation of insurrection in Ireland. The opposition to an Union. The reorganization of the United Irish government, &c.

2d. The necessity of giving confidence to the disponding and terrified members of a departing coalition.

3d. The attack upon the East India possessions.

4th. The victory of the Spanish squadron in the Indian ocean.

5th. The peace with the Emperor.

Extract of a letter from a member of congress, to his correspondent in this town, Dated 2nd Feb. 1799.

War, and expensive measures, were prepared and going on by a decided majority, until Monday last, when a bill for capturing French armed vessels, was under discussion, with much warmth, by American letters of marque, receiving a bounty from our government for such captures, agreeable to the calibre of their guns. At a moment when the debate was encroaching with much irritable language, a member of our house, Mr. J. Parker, informed the house that he was just informed by Mr. Ross, a senator that the president had nominated Mr. V. Murry, (now at the Hague,) minister to the republic of France, he having received assurances that he would be received with all the respect due to a great, free and independent nation—this communication closed the debate for the day. Parker's observation, that although he had supported the measure in the committee, he should now vote against it, under the present circumstances. The nomination of Mr. Murry, was committed in the senate, they have not decided on their concurrence. Some opinions are, that the measure will be negatived in the senate. The bill was again taken up, on Wednesday; after much discussion it was negatived by a majority of 32 to 48. A bill has passed to augment the navy, by building six 74 gun ships; six frigates of war, 18 guns each, and other smaller vessels. A bill is under consideration, of great magnitude, as to its mischievous tendency—the object is to raise \$3,000,000 under the designation of volunteers, to be commissioned by the president—none to be received except their political principles are well known and approved. This appears to be the case, by a letter from the secretary of war, to an officer of high rank in Virginia, (Col. Dark.) I trust and hope, that the timely nomination of Mr. Murray, will prevent the passage of this bill. The subject of repealing the alien and sedition laws is to be taken up next week—I can form no opinion how they will go in our house, but will stand no chance in the senate—they, I believe, are as firm as ever for war measures.

The president having made the nomination of Mr. Murry without consulting the party, has discovered their mortification and disappointment, in succeeding in the favoured plan for war—even Peterabuses the measure.

A number of the citizens of Fayette, having convened at the Seminary on the 8th day of April, agreeably to notice previously given, in the Kentucky Gazette and Herald, for the purpose of altering or adopting, the ticket which was formed at the former meeting, to wit: EDMUND BULLOCK, JOHN BRADFORD, JAS. HUGHES, WILLIAM BARBEE, JOHN PARKER, and ROBERT TODD, and no objection being made thereto.

Resolved, That the said ticket be recommended to the people, of this country, as containing fit persons to represent them in the convention.

A. McCALLA, Chm.

A greeable to resolutions entered into on the 14th of February last, in Bourbon county, a committee convened at the house of Mr. Jacob Spiers, of said county, when the following persons were nominated to represent the county of Bourbon in convention:

James Duncan, Robert Wilmer, Charles Smith, Nathaniel Rogers, William Griffith and John Allen.—K. Her.

KENTUCKY LAWS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette—Price 2s.

AN EDITION OF THE

Laws of Kentucky;

Comprehending those of a GENERAL NATURE, now in force, and which have been acted on by the Legislature thereof.

TOGETHER WITH

A COPIOUS INDEX,

And a List of Local, or Private Laws.

TO WHICH IS PREPENDED

The Constitution of the United States,

With the Amendments,

The Act of Separation from Virginia,

AND

The Constitution of Kentucky.

** SUBSCRIBERS to the above Work will be supplied with their copies by applying at this Office.

Mrs. Walsh's School

FOR the instruction of Little Misses in Reading and Needle Work, will commence in the course of the present month.

Lexington, April 9, 1799.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

At the market house in the town of Frankfort, on the 15th day of May next.

The following Lands :

FIVE hundred acres, being the half of 1000 in the name of John May, in the forks of Licking, including the confluence of Klingens's and the main fork.

250 do. the half of 500 acres, entered June 1, 1780, on the Rolling fork, including the mouth of Cane run.

50 do. the half of 100 acres, entered July 12, 1781, on Long Lick creek.

220 do. the half of 400 acres, entered April 1781, on Salt river, joining Tish.

50 do. the half of 10 acres, entered February 3, 1780, on Otter creek, a mill seat.

50 do. the half of 100 acres, entered April, 1780, adjoining the above.

37 1/2 do. the half of 2 entries of 75 acres, made Sept. 14, 1789, on Otter creek, a mill seat.

109 1/4 do. part of an entry of 423 1/3 acres, made March 1, 1781, adjoining Salt lick on Sandy.

30 do. part of an entry of 220 acres, made February 17, 1783, on both sides of the Beech fork, near Bairdstown. The whole of the above in the name of John May.

200 do. entered May 1, 1780, in the name of George May, on Otter creek, adjoining and above John May's two entries on a mill seat.

109 1/4 do. part of an entry of 423 1/3 acres, made March 1, 1781, for George May, Salt rock.

15 do. part of 40. entered March 16, 1781, for John May, on Otter creek.

230 do. part of 400 acres, entered March 28, 1783, in the name of William May, adjoining his 5000 acre tract in the Dry valley.

125 do. part of 1000 acres, entered the 11th of October, 1783, for William May, on the Beech fork, Clover Lick creek.

925 1/2 do. part of 10000 acres, granted to Geo. Lewis, on Big Sandy.

The title of

Geo. May & Rich. Bibb

only, to the above lands, will be sold.

April 9, 1799.

3w

Take Notice,

THAT I HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL VALUABLE

TRACTS OF LAND,

WHICH I will sell for Cash, to wit:

1500 acres within fifteen miles of Limestone—two tracts, one improved, near the Kentucky, within one and two miles of Warwic.

the half of one thousand acres of prime land, on the waters of Floyd's, within five or six miles of Bullitt's and Mann's Licks—1500 acres

on Salt river, near M'Alce's—1000 acres military land, North West of the Ohio river, twelve miles below Limestone, which from the late

discovery of an old furnace, has salt water on it.

John Edwards, Bourbon.

All those indebted to me by book account or note, are defied immediately to pay off their accounts, otherwise they may expect them to be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

John Edwards.

April 6, 1799.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 4th of this instant, an apprentice boy, named Henry Beler, about nineteen years of age. Whoever takes him up and brings him home, shall be entitled to One Cent reward which will be paid.

Jacob Todhunter.

Jeffamine, April 9, 1799.

27

Taken up by the subscriber in Clarke county, on Strode's creek, a boy, about fourteen and a half hands high, brandy-colored, fine, has had the poll evet, has a small white spot on her withers, about fifteen years old, appraised to \$1.

Thomas Goff.

November 27, 1798.

1

Notice

I hereby give to all persons indebted to me, John Scott & Son, by bond, note or open account, to come forward and pay off their pecuniary balances, to Mr. Thos. Scott, who is specially authorized to receive the same. This will not be done with respect to this, it is hoped will not expect further indulgence.

John Scott & Son.

34

To Let,

A small convenient

DWELLING-HOUSE,

WITH other necessary houses, and garden, W in an airy, healthy part of the town.

For terms apply to the printer hereof.

Lexington, March 18th, 1799.

1

HENRY HYMAN,
GOLD & SILVER SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, (FROM LONDON)

DEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, in Great Britain, and has opened a shop in Lexington, in the house of Messrs. Robert & Andrew Porter, where he intends working in the above line, in all their branches. Those who may please to employ him may depend on the utmost punctuality and reasonableness.

Lexington, January 21st, 1799.

1

Dr. ESSLEY,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN

MID WIFE,

A PUPIL of the late Dr. John Hunter or London, announces to his friends and the public, that he continues to practice in the several departments of his profession.

Lexington, Sept. 19, 1798.

N. B. Dr. Essley resides in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sart, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads out to Frankfort.

1

TO RENT,

THE house lately occupied by Col. Blanton, in Lexington, on the street, & near the public square: it is large, elegant and convenient, fit for the reception of a genteel family, with a kitchen, back yard, and other conveniences. Also the house adjoining, lately occupied by Richard Coleman, as a public house, and is a very good stand for business; three rooms on the lower floor, and two above, kitchen, back yard, garden and stable, possession given immediately. For terms apply to William Morrison esq. in town.

WALKER BAYLOR.

January 25th, 1799.

1

NOTICE,

ALL persons are cautioned not to draw an assignment on an order or note for some time in July, or August, or September, 1797, by Peter Crouse of Lexington, for the sum of 63 1/2 as 2d, accepted by the subscriber, as the said Crouse gave him notice not to pay it but for the sum of 41 1/2 as 6d which has been paid by the subscriber in the course of the year 1797, to the bearer of the said order, as per receipt of several sums of the amount of 1051 87 1/2 P. D. ROBERT

4W

I HAVE for sale, several thousand acres of land on Green river, and the waters thereof (which I will dispose of in such quantities as may best suit the purchasers,) for which I will take cash, negroes, and horses.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

Bairdstown, January 18th 1799.

1

THE SUBSCRIBER, Has just returned from Philadelphia, and a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Also a assortment of Books, consisting of Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copper-plate Copies, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Steel, Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be sold for Cash.

* All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are required to make payment on or before the first day of September next. A compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by WILL LEAVY.

Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

1

By last evening's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.
Yesterday evening we were informed that dispatches had been received in town from Lisbon, containing intelligence of a very important nature. We were affidauos in searching after the facts, but could learn nothing upon which we could place reliance, tho' the probability of the events related, appear to merit countenance. In this form, and upon these general grounds, we relate what has been related to us:

"That the Spanish fleet from Cadiz had entered the port of Toulon, amounting to 19 sail of the line and 11 frigates, with some smaller vessels.

"That an army of the French Republicans had entered the Spanish territory, on the route for Portugal.

"That a severe action had taken place in the neighbourhood of Rome, between the armies of the confederate Republics, under general Joubert, and the Royal Neapolitan army, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 15,000 men.

"That two French columns had passed from the department of Mont Blanc, into the Sardinian dominions.

"That general Championier, with a Cispalpine army, and part of the Polish Legion of Dombrowsky, had been ordered into Tuscany, to rescue that state from the English.

"Great alarms were manifested at Lisbon, for the safety of Goa, in the East Indies, as that city is now the only depot for the riches of the Portuguese in the East, and the entrepot between Macao and Lisbon."

March 14.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a respectable mercantile house in this city, dated 5th January last.

"The French have lately met a severe check in Italy. The King of Naples, at the head of his army, has taken possession of the pope's dominions, and every where beat the French army most severely. On the Neapolitans entering the city of Rome, gen. Mack, the commander in chief, abandoned the castle of St. Angelo, which was still in the possession of the French, to surrender, which they refused—he then sent them a message, declaring that if they fired on the city, that for every gun he would deliver a Frenchman to the populace. This did not intimidate the French—they fired several guns, and gen. Mack, as good as his word, delivered as many Frenchmen to the mob, who murdered them in the most cruel manner—he then sent them another message, relating what he had done, and what had happened to the poor Frenchmen who had fallen victims to their folly, on which they ceased firing, and delivered up the castle. A few days after that, a severe engagement took place between 25,000 French, and about 35,000 Neapolitans, in which the latter were victorious—they took about 4000 prisoners, and killed in battle, about 5000.

"The loss of the Neapolitans was very trivial, compared with that of the French. The son of the King of Naples, was arrived with a division of the army, at Civita Vecchia, and had taken possession of that city and port. The Romans were every where flocking in great numbers, to enter into the Neapolitan army. I have no doubt but the French will be more rapidly driven out of Italy than they entered it. Bonaparte, all accounts agree, was shot at a council of war, by an Egyptian soldier, and his whole army by this time destroyed—so much for that expedition.

"Malta is also taken, and the Neapolitan flag hoisted on the fortifications. Minerva is also taken by the English, which is of great consequence to their Mediterranean fleet, as Port Mahon, is very convenient and commodious for repairing their men of war and cruisers, in those seas.

"This year will, in my opinion, be a year of the greatest events that have ever happened in Europe; and if the talk of coalition takes place, which no doubt must for its own internal defence of the combined nations—I should not be surprised to see a king on the throne of France again, or Europe become one barbarous bandit."

able to ascertain them) are these:—government received correct information of the existence of a combination to defeat the execution of the law of the United States, laying a raxon house. The names of the persons were procured, and writs accordingly issued to the marshal to apprehend them, and bring them to this city. The marshal proceeded to Northampton county, where he apprehended the offenders. There being a number of them living in different parts of the county, he conceived it expedient, when he apprehended one of those named in the writs, to take bond for his appearance at a tavern in Bethlehem; & the prisoners, all except three, appeared a greately to appointment. But on the morning when they were about to leave Bethlehem, for this city, an armed force, consisting of about 50 soldiers, some in military uniform, and as many foot, appeared, and surrounded the house, some of them entered, and demanded the discharge of the prisoners in the most peremptory manner.

It is proper to observe, that the prisoners behaved with propriety, declaring it to be their desire to be tried agreeably to law, if they had violated the laws of the country, and expostified a wit that they might not be taken out of the hands of the marshal: but the violence of the armed force was not to be resisted by either the marshal or the prisoners.

[In consequence of the above disturbances and opposition to the laws, the president of the United States issued his proclamation dated the 12th of March, which concludes in the following words.]

"Wherefore I John Adams president of the United States, do hereby command all persons being insurgents as aforesaid and all others whom it may concern, on or before Monday next to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes; and I do moreover warn all persons whosoever, against aiding, abetting or countering the perpetrators of the aforesaid treasonable acts, and I do require all officers, and others, good and faithful citizens according to their respective duties, and the laws of the land, to exert their utmost endeavours to prevent and suppress such dangerous and unlawful proceedings."

WILMINGTON, Feb. 28.

French Fraternity.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the Packer from Charleston, we are informed, that the day before he left that place, (viz on Friday last) the brigantine Minerva arrived there from Hamburg, after a passage of 119 days, having on board five passengers, four of them were men, three of whom were French mulattoes, or people of color, and a woman. The whole were immediately arrested and conveyed to Fort Pinckney.

The reports in Charleston were, that some time previous to the arrival of the above brigantine, the Collector had received information from the government of the United States, that a vessel might be expected there from Hamburg, and would bring certain passengers which were named and described, and that their papers were concealed in tubes, having false, or double bottoms. The names and appearances of those passengers corresponded precisely with the information given to the collector, and the papers were found concealed in the manner mentioned. The contents of the papers had not transpired, but the general belief was, that those people were emiliaries for the purpose of effecting the most diabolical scheme that could possibly be contrived, against the safety of the southern states. The great nation is the party presumed to be principal in this business, and if really so, it will exhibit a very precious proof of the sincerity of Mr. Tallmadge's friendly professions towards the United States.

WINCHESTER, March 20,

It appears by accounts by the last mail from Charleston, that the five agents of the French Directory, including the woman, apprehended on board the Hamburg vessel, were all imprisoned in separate apartments. Two of the men were white and two mulattoes. The latter were put in irons. One of the men is said to have been a member of the late French convention, by the name of Solomon, or Salmon

NORFOLK, March 11.
The frigate United States has sunk the French privateer *l'Amour de la Patrie*. All the crew were saved.

Several letters have been received in town confirming the capture of the insurgent French frigate, by the Constitution. She has been carried into St. Christopher.

Fourteen millions have been subscribed to the eight per cent loan.

TO SELL OR RENT,

THAT Brick House on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, and nearly opposite the market house, Lexington. For terms apply to

William Rofs.

April 9, 1799.

ALEXANDER PARKER,

11 AS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former aforment,

Peppers
Cloves
White lead
Whiting
Allum
Gins
Madder
Blue plumb
Worsted & linen webbing
Saddlers' tasks a/f'd.
Men's turp iron
Men's plumb
Plated steel bits
Glovers' needles and
pins afforted.
Knob locks afforted.
Knob fatchers
Inch screw augers.
Knives & forks a/f'd.
Corn bees afforted.
Courts cotton and
wool cards
Tin in boxes
Cheif locks
Table butts
Sweeping & scrubbing
brushes
Bouling cloths affor-
ted.

which he will sell on the most moderate terms for cash. No accounts to be opened.

tf Lexington, Feb. 4th, 1799.

A TAN-TARD.

THE subscribers have opened a Tan-Yard, in the town of Versailles, which they are determined to carry on in the best manner possible. Cash, Merchandise, or Saddlery, will be given for all kinds of Hides.—They will also take hides to be tanned on the flares. Those who will be so good as to favor them with their custom, may depend on being satisfied.

S. WILKINS,
W.M. REID.

Versailles, Jan. 16, 1799.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all persons interested to him, either by bond note, or book account, to make payment on or before the 1st day of January next.—Those who fail to comply with this notice, will be assured that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN M. BOGGS.

December 9th, 1798.

FOR SALE,

THREE PAIR OF

French-Bur Mill Stones.
WELL cleaned Merchantable Hemp, Tobacco or Superfine flour, will be received in payment.

THOMAS HART.

4 B. January, 1799.—A quantity of HEMP is wanting, for which, Nails, Iron or any kind of Merchandise, will be given—or Cash, payable in six months from the delivery.

CASH & MERCHANTILE
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR
TO BACCO.

All those indebted to him are required to make immediate payment.

JAMES WIER.

December 24th, 1798.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received, and now offered for sale, a large and elegant aforment of

B O O K S;

Among which are the following, Viz.

ROLLIN'S ancientish history,
Russell's modern Europe,
Plutarch's Lives,
Staunton's embassys,
Elegant extracts in
verse;
Do. epistles,
Gedwin's Political Ju-
stice,
Enquirer,
Guthrie's orations of
Cicerio,
Travels of Anacharsis,
Helvetius on man,
Locke, on the human
understanding,
Gentilis, on education,
Johnson's lives of poets
Zimmerman, on soli
tude,
Stewart's philosophy,
Morte's geography,
Sheridan's dictionary,
Entick's do.,
American revolution,
Jefferson's Virginia,
Keate's Peleus Islands,
Spectator,
Guardian,
Milton's satyrs,
Cook's voyages,
Jenkin's works,
Evelina,
Jeff books,
Robinson Crusoe,
Schreveli Lexicon,
Leueden's Greek Testa-
ments,
Young's Dictionary,
Lucian's dialogues,
Cicerio's De Finibus,
Ovid's Metamorphoses,
Rudmer's remonstrance,
Homers Iliad,
Hutchinson's Xeno-
phon,
Napoleons
Lives,
Clarke's Cor-
deri and Erafous,
Solefa e Profanis,
Whitefield's works,
— sermons,
Watt's glory of Clirif,
Life of Watts and Dod-
ridge,
Baxter's Saints' rest,
Gild tiding,
Flavel's Iudicary spi-
ritualized,
Navigation do.

— meditations,
Beauties of Hervey,
Napoleons letters to his
wife,
Common prayer books,
Milton's paradise lost,
regained,
Watt's psalms & hymns
— psalms,
— hymns,
Olney do.,
School bibles,
Testaments,
Wester's and Dil-
ber's spelling books,
American selection,
Joseph Andrews,
Italian,
Burke's anatomy,
Ferguson's astronomy,
Deaths of Cain & Abel,
Duth airmans,
— sermons,
Chap books, primers
— &c.,
Ledgers and journals,
Blank books of fever
kind,
Bell quills and wafers,
Tongue with a num-
ber of other useful
books.

As we intend keeping a general aforment of BOOKS by us, those gentlemen and ladies who wish to improve their minds by reading, may expect to purchase on lower terms for cash, than have been offered for sale in this place before.

tf TROTTER & SCOTT.

FOR SALE,

ALL the lands belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this state.—Also his share in the Iron Works—for terms apply to

B. VANPRADELLES, attorney
in fact for John Cockey Owings.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

The Clown a fancied King.

A NEW SONG.

COUTH Hodge while zwinging on a gate,
I'd for a king could wear a crown,
And as a king could wear a crown,
And white bread eat instead of brown;
And then to keep my stomach greas'd,
Could bolt fat bacon when I pleased,
I'd whittle all my time away,
And zwinging on a gate all day.

And if a kingdom I could rule,
And sway alike the herring pool,
In roasting oxen would I dine,
And fish by earthounds should be mine;
Then eat up all the birds that fly,
And drink the main sea ocean dry,
While whittling all my time away,
And zwinging on a gate all day.

And then I'd have a thousand wives,
To coose and to all them live;
A thousand horses two to ride,
A thousand couches two beside,
A thousand barrels of strong beer,
A thousand suits of costly gear;
While whittling all my time away,
And zwinging on a gate all day.

And the zider's juice to squeeze,
I'd have a thousand apple trees;
And borders make for garden beds,
By cutting off a thousand heads;
And if a man look'd but awry,
I'd bid my guards scoop out his eye;
While zwinging on a gate all day,
And whittling all my time away.

Thus Hodge with fancy took full swing!
The gate he swing'd and swing'd again;
And haply to wear a crown,
A thousand ladies like this same clown,
Twice better far, should fate decree,
That he was Hodge, though Hodge he not;
Then let him whittle time away,
And swing upon a gate all day.

AN E N C O D E T E.

A fiery English gentleman having challenged, a foreign count, the lodgings of the latter was agreed upon for the encounter. Accordingly when the Englishman repaired to the rendezvous, he found the count waiting for him in a small room, of which the whole furniture was a barrel of gunpowder with one head out, two chairs, and a table, on which was a lighted candle and a bras farthing, and was instantly addressed as follows: "Come sir, to up that farthing and fee who let it shall be to thrust the candle into the powder, and blow ourselves into atoms." This address quite staggering the nettle-some blade, the count, seized the candle and brandishing it several times over the barrel, frightened him so that he ran off without thinking of demanding any further satisfaction.

THE MEMBERS OF THE VINE-YARD COMMITTEE,

ARE requested to be punctual in their attendance on Monday the 15th inst, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Pottlethwait's tavern, in Lexington—the agents for the society have matters of importance to lay before the committee.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Agents for WALKER BAYLOR, the society.

April 1, 1799. 2^W

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Clark county, a foal horse colt, two years old this spring, 11 hands high, no brand perceptible, had on when he came, a bell branded III, a small star in his forehead; appraised to 31.

Joseph Ships.

YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLE-MEN'S ACADEMY,

FOR English education, will be opened by the subscriber and daughter, on Monday the first day of April in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Patterton, on High-Street—Tuition nine dollars a year, or thirteen shillings and six-pence per quarter—Those who end only in the winter, will be five shillings per quarter; pupils have no expense of house rent, or fire. I being so well known here, it is well understood there is no alteration of my former terms.

JOHN HARGY.
Lexington, Feb. 26th, 1799. 3^W

NOTICE,
I SHALL attend at the meeting house on Sylas's run, in Bourbon county, with commissioners appointed by the county court of said county, under an act of assembly, intitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes," on the first day of June next, and thence proceed to the begining of an entry made June 1780, of 3500 acres in the name of Charles Smith and Zachariah Burnley, and there peremptorily testify to establish the said beginning, and special calls of the entry, and adjourn from day to day if necessary.

CHARLES SMITH, junr.
April 3d, 1799. *

8 A Valuable Mill Seat

FOR SALE,

TOGETHER with fifty acres of LAND, lying on Silver creek, in Madison county. The land is situated below the junction of Taylors creek with the main stream, and above the Kentucky river—half a mile above the mill lately built by R. & G. Smart—there is ten feet of dead fall, & a good situation for a dam, by which the fall may be increased to 16 or 18 feet—the title indispensible. The above is a valuable object for any person or persons inclining the export business, as there is sufficient water to drive two pairs of stones, during the greatest drought in Summer. There is likewise an excellent seat for a DISTILLERY, with over head water—a house built for that purpose, thirty feet by twenty—Excellent stone for building, without quarrying. For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM TOD.
Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1799. ^{tf}

N. B. He has also for sale, THREE LOTS in Portwilliam, at the mouth of Kentucky, No. 199, 200, and 201.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he will keep constantly on hand, excellent lime, at his lime house, about half a mile from Lexington, at col. Patterson's quarry at 10d half penny per bushel, giving ten bushels for every hundred fold; he will have two or three thousand bushels ready by the last of April; he has now on hand five hundred bushels of excellent lime, for which he will take 9d per bushel giving the above allowance—No lime delivered without an order.

He also informs the public that he will carry on the well digging business, as usual, his prices are 2d and 6d per foot, through earth, if a cavity, or as far as a cavity extends in a rock, 9d per foot, 15d per foot for the first three feet after, and 18d per foot as far as the well is continued, 2d per foot for walling, boarding, laborers, powder, smiths work, &c. found by the owner of the well.

J. R. SHAW.

Patterson's quarry near Lexington, February 18th, 1799. tip6/

GEORGE JAMES And BOOT & MANUFAC-



YOUNG, FLEMING, Company, SHOE TURERS,

AT their Boot and Shoe MANUFACTORY, on Water street, opposite Mr. Brent's tavern, and next door to Mrs. Thomas's, Lexington, take this method of informing the public, that they carry on the above business in an extensive manner, and on the most moderate terms. They have on hand a quantity of Calf skins and Boot legs, brought from the Atlantic states, gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor them with their custom shall be served on the shortest notice.

tf February 14th, 1799.

6 A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, WITH a good Kitchen, Smoak-house, and Garden, to be rented.—For terms apply to,

R. W. DOWNING.

Mercer County, 1799.

February court of quarter sessions, 1799.

Julius Howard, complainant,

against

Daniel Barford, defendant,

In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he appear here on the first day of June next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published in the State meeting-house some Sunday immediately after divine service, and also a copy to be posted up at the door of the court-house of Mercer county.

A copy.

THO. ALLEN, C. C. Q. S. M. C.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Mercer county, Salt river, one mile below Buchanan's mill a bay mare, very old, about four feet high, a star, some white on the heel of her off hind foot, hipshot in the near hip, a fiddle mark on the top of her shoulders.

Also a small bay colt, appraised to forty shillings.

Also a black mare, two years old, past shaft four feet one inch high, a star, some white by the near nostril and on the under lip, some white on the off fore foot, appraised to 11/-.

James SLAUGHTER.
January 10th, 1799. ^{3W}

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

HAVE just received, and are now opening at their store on Main street, Lexington, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Which they offer sale on the lowest terms for Cal.

Lexington, 2d April, 1799.

A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office in Lexington, which will be returned to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken out within three months—April 1, 1799.

9.—JOHN ALLEN; John Almon; Samuel Ayres; George Adams; James Anderson.

B.—George Brownlee, 2^o; Reuben Banks, Lincoln county; Rev. James Blythe; Thomas Bedford; Elizamus Benton; Benjamin Bowditch; Capt. John Bell; Geo. G. F. Bowell, Scott county; John Blau; Wm. Bell, care of Montgomery Bell; James Bening; Thomas or John Bernard; David Bell; James Beatty, near Lexington; Abigail Bell; Capt. Amos Bell; Haze Bentzon.

C.—John Campbell, 2^o; Thos. Caven-

der; Benjamin Loyed Cooper; William Chamb-

er; William Clark, care of col. Hart; Clerk

of the L. D. Court; Clerk of the Q. S. C. Fayette;

John Clark; Thos. Clark, near Boone's

Station; Robert Cameron, at D. Loughead's;

Lucius Chapin; John Clark, near Mill's

mill; D.—Wm. Davis; Ardrian Davenport; Jonas Davenport; Edward Carter Dingle; John Drake.

E.—John Elliott, near Georgetown.

F.—Joseph French, 2^o; Abner Gains;

Zachariah Glazier; Robert Hamilton Grayson.

G.—George Henderon, there keeper, Lexington; James Hutchison; William Hamilton, near Lexington; Lewis Heart, Woodford county; Eliza Humphreys; William Hanon, at McCord's, Lexington; Abijah Hunt; Richard Hackley; Martin Hawkins, Port-Wil-

linton; Elizabeth Hackley; Thos. Hawthon, Lexington; William Hargis, near Hodetone's mill; Robert Henderon, merchant.

H.—John Ifet, hatter; William Jameron,

near Boring mill; Thomas Irwin; Joseph Johnson; David Johnson; Jonathan Johnson.

K.—John Kay, near Lexington; Thomas Kay.

L.—Samuel Lowrey; James Lamb; Thomas Lincoln; Muja; John Lee, Woodford.

M.—Ihomas Miller, 2^o; Lexington; John M'Goveren, Lexington; Jacob Muller, cabinet-

maker; George Weller, near Lexington; James M'Gowan, Clarke county; William Mitchell,

Martha Martin; Isaac M'Fie; Adam Miller; Thomas one John Mole-

Yard; Capt. James McDonald; John M'Call,

mill-wright; John M'Williams, Clarke county;

William Merrill Lexington; Charlotte Me-

ttelle; M'Bea & Powzer, merchants.

N.—Nelson Morgan; George, George.

P.—John S. Porter, care of R. H. Porter; Wm. B. Price, Lexington; Robert Proctor.

—George Robeson, near Lexington; Jacob Roffe, near Lexington; Macien C. Reipas;

James Robeson, Madison county; Godfrey Ragdale, near Lexington; Macien C. Reipas;

near do. Col. Thomas Reipas, near do. 2^o;

Michael Reter, Harrison county; Capt. Tur-

ner Richardson; William Robards, Lexington.

S.—John Stough Fayette county; William Strother, near Georgetown; Mr. Savary, Lexington;

William Smith of Chesterfield county, Virginia, now in Lexington, Kentucky; John D. Scott, Lexington, care of Mr. Abton.

—Robert Streater, Printed; 4^o; Robert Steele,

near Lexington; Luther Steele; A. F. Saur-

grain, Lexington; George Southerland, at col.

Patterson's; Nathaniel Shaw; Chester Shaw; Peyton Short, Lexington.

T.—Fulton Thompson, near Lexington; John Tanner, Woodford; John Taylor, Lexington; William Todd, cotton manufacturer; William Thompson, Hickman; Jacob Treadaway.

V.—William Vawter, Woodford; Betsey Ven-

able near Lexington.

W.—Hugh Woods, hatter; Matthew Walker

jun; Robert Wilton, near Lexington; Caleb Worley, near do.; Capt. John Watkins: Geo.

Walker, 3^o; George Weaver.

Y.—Lewis Young, Woodford.

J. W. HUNT, P. M.

Notice,

THAT col. John Holder, of Clarke county, has conveyed to the subscribers, all his estate real and personal, of whatever description, in trust for paying his debts, and complying with his contracts &c. All those, therefore who have any demands upon the said Holder, are requested to make them to John Patrick, at Richmond, Madison county, who is properly authorized by the Trustees to adjust and liquidate the same, and to make such arrangement for payment as the situation of the estate will permit.

Those who may be indebted to the said Holder are likewise requested to pay to the said Patrick, their respective debts, as no indulgence can hereafter be given.

3 JAMES FRENCH,

JOHN PATRICK,

RICH'D CALLAWAY.

Madison, March 24d, 1799. ^{6W}

Notice,

WILL sell his House and Lots in this place, and will receive in payment, lands North of Ohio; young negroes; six per cent deferred stock, in the Bank of the United States—or he will give a considerable credit, on proper security.

3^W F. RIDGELY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Lin-

coln, a bay horse, mixed with some white hairs, 8 years old, trots about 14

hanks and a half high, branded on the near shoulder with a stirrup iron, and has a flip appraised to 16/-.

Phillip Lumkins.

May 9, 1799. ^{tf}

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned not to take an alignment on a note which I gave to James Blis, attorney, Lexington, some time in December last, payable 1st of March 1799, as he obtained it by fraud, taking the advantage of my intoxication; as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled.

EDWARD BRATTON.
March 25, 1799. *3t

To Mr. Bradford,

Sir,

I observe in your paper of Thursday last, an advertisement signed Edward Bratton, containing the grossest falsehoods respecting me; I therefore think it a duty I owe the public, and myself, to state some facts which will evince the truth of my assertion.

On the 14th November last, said Bratton applied to me to sue a certain William Thompson to recover damages for criminal conversation with his (Bratton's) wife. I immediately took the note and proofs from said Bratton respecting such cause, containing near a fiver and an half a score of which much he signed; he appeared to be perfectly frank in his statement; and at the same time gave me his note for my use, payable the first day of March, 1799, which is witnessed by Mr. James Janey of Lexington. I then commenced the suit against Thompson—Bratton hath since frequently called on me for information respecting the proceeds thereof, and hath as often promised me a punctual payment of said note when due, without pretending any thing like fraud or intoxication. Not long after giving said note, said Bratton proposed to satisfy me by giving me a draft on Mr. Brooks, near Limestone, for a debt he pretended was due to him from said Brooks, which draft I placed in the hands of Mr. Vertner of Washington to receive, but without success.

About four days after his note became due, he called on me with the defendant, to inform me, they had settled their dispute—said Bratton then repeated his promise to pay me the amount of said note in a few days, and required me to wait until we went to said Mr. Brooks to obtain the money for that purpose. I never heard from him, or any other person, any suggestion of fraud or intoxication, until I saw his malicious advertisement. I am sorry to be compelled to take any notice of the suggestions of so contemptible a creature as Bratton, but not being generally acquainted with the citizens of this state, I thought this publication necessary, that the public will pardon the intrusion, and that we will pardon the author of it.

I DO certify, that I was often present when Edward Bratton called on Mr. Blis respecting a suit which had infatuated against William Thompson—that said Bratton acknowledged before me, he had given a note to Mr. Blis for his fees, and promised to pay it punctually, and never intended to do otherwise; that there was any fraud or deception used in obtaining this note, or that he was intoxicated at the time of giving it. I know that Bratton gave instructions relative to the suit, at the time of giving the note, and that Mr. Blis has strictly attended to them.

From my knowledge of Mr. Eliot, I can with confidence declare, that the suggestions of Bratton are false and without foundation.

THOMAS BODLEY.

March 29, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership of Robert Porter and Andrew Porter, trading by the name of Robert & Andrew Porter, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Robert Porter, who is fully authorized to receive the same. Those who fail to pay off or settle their accounts on or before the first day of May next, need expect no further indulgence.

ROBERT PORTER.

ANDREW PORTER.

Lexington, March 27, 1799. ^{3t}

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from taking an alignment on a bond given by me to one Joseph Lock, for 40L to be paid in property, for a tract of land. He gave me a deed for the tract of land, except three acres; the bond to be paid in two years after he made me a deed for the said three acres. And as I have lost all the land except the said three acres, I am determined not to pay the bond unless compelled by law.

Lot Noel.

March 30, 1799. ^{3t}

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN WHO is well acquainted with managing a farm, attending a stock of horses and cattle, and the care of a number of hands, will meet with employments. None need apply who can't come well recommended.

ROBERT BARK.

March 26th, 1799. ^{tf}

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, he proposes to attend the courts of Lexington, Bourbon, Clarke, Woodford, Scott and Jessamine, as an attorney. Such as employ him, may depend on the greatest attention, in the faithful discharge of business committed to his care.

James Blis.

Lexington, 28th March, 1799. ^{tf}

A FEW COPIES OF
PHILANTHROPOS
On Negro Slavery,
Price 1/3, for sale at this office.